Articles: a, an & the

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Name: _____ Date: _____

1. She is studying at ___ university.

a / an / the

My answer: _____

2. I found a notebook. ___ notebook had no name.

A / The / An

My answer: _____

3. ___ water is essential for life.

A / The / No article

My answer: _____

4. We waited for ___ hour.

a / an / no article

My answer: _____

5. Could you close ___ door next to you?

a / an / the

My answer: _____

6. I bought ___ umbrella because it was raining.

the / an / a

My answer: _____

7. We had ___ breakfast before leaving.

no article / a / an

My answer: _____

8. ___ moon looked bright last night.

A / An / The

My answer: _____

9. Choose the general statement.

A dogs need exercise. / Dogs need exercise. / The dogs need an exercise.

My answer: _____

10. She is ___ engineer.

an / a / no article

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **a** — University begins with a /y/ sound, so a is correct when no particular university has been identified.

2. **The** — The notebook is now identifiable because it was introduced in the first sentence.

3. **No article** — Water refers to the substance in general, not a specific supply.

4. **an** — The h in hour is silent. The word begins with a vowel sound.

5. **the** — The phrase next to you identifies the specific door.

6. **an** — Use an before the vowel sound in umbrella when introducing an unspecified item.

7. **no article** — Meals such as breakfast normally take no article in this general use.

8. **The** — Use the for the moon because the intended object is uniquely identifiable.

9. **Dogs need exercise.** — A plural noun with no article can refer to a whole class. Dogs is plural, so a cannot precede it.

10. **an** — A singular countable job noun needs an article; engineer begins with a vowel sound.

Conditionals: real & imagined situations

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Name: _____ Date: _____

1. If it rains tomorrow, we ___ inside.

will stay / would stay / would have stayed

My answer: _____

2. If I had a quieter room now, I ___ better.

will study / would study / would have studied

My answer: _____

3. If she had left earlier yesterday, she ___ the bus.

catches / would catch / would have caught

My answer: _____

4. If you heat ice enough, it ___.

melts / would melt / had melted

My answer: _____

5. I would join the club if I ___ more free time.

have / had / will have

My answer: _____

6. If water reaches 100°C at standard atmospheric pressure, it ___.

had boiled / boils / would boil

My answer: _____

7. If it rains tomorrow, we ___ indoors.

will stay / would have stayed / had stayed

My answer: _____

8. If I had more free time, I ___ a language.

will learned / had learned / would learn

My answer: _____

9. If she had left earlier, she ___ the bus.

would catch yesterday / would have caught / will catch

My answer: _____

10. Choose the standard first conditional.

If you study, you will improve. / If you will study, you improve yesterday. / If you studied, you will have improve.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **will stay** — A possible future condition uses present tense after if and will in the result.

2. **would study** — This imagines a different present situation.

3. **would have caught** — The condition imagines changing a completed past event.

4. **melts** — A general relationship can use present tense in both clauses.

5. **had** — Would join signals an imagined present condition.

6. **boils** — The zero conditional uses present forms to state a general relationship under the stated conditions.

7. **will stay** — The first conditional describes a real future possibility: if plus present, then will plus base verb.

8. **would learn** — The second conditional uses past form plus would for an imagined present situation.

9. **would have caught** — The third conditional imagines a different past using had plus participle and would have plus participle.

10. **If you study, you will improve.** — For this future condition, use present simple after if and will plus the base verb in the result.

Connectors: link your ideas

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Name: _____ Date: _____

1. ___ it was raining, we walked to class.

Despite / Although / Because of

My answer: _____

2. We stayed inside ___ the heavy rain.

because / although / because of

My answer: _____

3. The room was full. ___, we moved downstairs.

Therefore / Although / Despite

My answer: _____

4. ___ feeling nervous, she gave a clear presentation.

Although / Despite / Because

My answer: _____

5. I checked the instructions ___ I wanted to avoid mistakes.

because / despite / however

My answer: _____

6. ___ it was raining, we went for a walk.

Because of / Although / Despite

My answer: _____

7. ___ the rain, we went for a walk.

Despite / Although / Even though

My answer: _____

8. I saved my work ___ I would not lose it.

because of / despite / so that

My answer: _____

9. The bus was late. ___, we missed the opening.

Despite / As a result / Although

My answer: _____

10. Choose the complete contrast sentence.

The task was difficult, but we finished it. / The task was difficult, despite we finished it. / The task was difficult, although.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **Although** — Although can introduce the full clause it was raining.

2. **because of** — Because of is followed by the noun phrase the heavy rain.

3. **Therefore** — Moving downstairs was the result of the room being full.

4. **Despite** — Despite can be followed by an -ing form.

5. **because** — Because connects the action to its reason.

6. **Although** — Although introduces a clause with a subject and verb. Despite and because of normally introduce noun phrases here.

7. **Despite** — Despite can introduce the noun phrase the rain.

8. **so that** — So that introduces the purpose of saving the work.

9. **As a result** — As a result links a cause with its consequence and can begin a new sentence.

10. **The task was difficult, but we finished it.** — But joins two complete contrasting clauses. Despite cannot introduce we finished it in this form.

Defining relative clauses

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which relative pronoun can be omitted?

The teacher who helped me / The book that I bought / The student who arrived

My answer: _____

2. The people ___ live upstairs are friendly.

who / whose / where

My answer: _____

3. Choose a correct defining clause.

The bag I bought is blue. / The bag I bought it is blue. / The bag what I bought is blue.

My answer: _____

4. The person ___ phone rang apologised.

who / whose / which

My answer: _____

5. In “the bus that stops here”, can that be omitted?

Yes, always / No; it is the subject / Only after a comma

My answer: _____

6. Choose the clause that identifies a particular group.

Students which arrive late must sign in. / Students who arrive late must sign in. / Students, who arrive late, must sign in.

My answer: _____

7. The bike ___ I bought yesterday is blue.

that / who / where

My answer: _____

8. Which relative pronoun can be omitted?

who in “the teacher who helped me” / that in “the bus that stopped” / that in “the book that I borrowed”

My answer: _____

9. Choose the correct version without an object pronoun.

The film who we watched was funny. / The film we watched was funny. / The film watched we was funny.

My answer: _____

10. The person ___ called left no message.

who / whose / where

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **The book that I bought** — In that I bought, I is the subject and that is the object.

2. **who** — Who is the subject of live and refers to people.

3. **The bag I bought is blue.** — Do not repeat the object as it inside the relative clause.

4. **whose** — Whose indicates whose phone it was.

5. **No; it is the subject** — That is the subject of stops and must remain.

6. **Students who arrive late must sign in.** — Without commas, who arrive late restricts the rule to late students.

7. **that** — That introduces a defining clause referring to a thing.

8. **that in “the book that I borrowed”** — An object relative pronoun can be omitted. Subject relative pronouns cannot be omitted in these full clauses.

9. **The film we watched was funny.** — We is the subject of watched, so the object relative pronoun can be left out.

10. **who** — Who is needed as the subject of called and refers to the person.

Determiners & quantifiers

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. How ___ students joined the workshop?

much / many / a little

My answer: _____

2. There is ___ information on the noticeboard.

a few / many / some

My answer: _____

3. ___ student received a different topic.

Each / All / Many

My answer: _____

4. We have very ___ time before the lesson.

few / little / many

My answer: _____

5. I have ___ questions, so this will take a few minutes.

a few / much / a little

My answer: _____

6. There isn’t ___ information on this page.

a few / much / many

My answer: _____

7. I have ___ close friends, so I rarely feel lonely.

a few / few / much

My answer: _____

8. ___ student needs a notebook.

All / Many / Each

My answer: _____

9. There are ___ chairs for everyone; nobody needs to stand.

little / enough / much

My answer: _____

10. Would you like ___ water?

some / many / a few

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **many** — Students is a plural countable noun.
2. **some** — Information is uncountable; some works with it.
3. **Each** — Each takes a singular noun and treats students individually.
4. **little** — Time is uncountable; little expresses a small amount.
5. **a few** — Questions are countable. A few means a small number.
6. **much** — Information is uncountable, so much is appropriate in this negative sentence.
7. **a few** — A few means some, a positive amount. Few emphasises a shortage.
8. **Each** — Each is followed by a singular countable noun and singular verb.
9. **enough** — Enough means the available number meets the need.
10. **some** — Some is natural in an offer. Water is uncountable, ruling out many and a few.

Find the mistake. Understand the fix.

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Choose the correct sentence.

She have two books. / She has two books. / She having two books.

My answer: _____

2. Choose the correct sentence.

I am agree. / I agree. / I agreeing.

My answer: _____

3. Choose the correct sentence.

He gave me an advice. / He gave me two advices. / He gave me some advice.

My answer: _____

4. Choose the correct sentence.

I look forward to meet you. / I look forward to meeting you. / I look forward meeting you.

My answer: _____

5. Choose the complete sentence.

Although it was late. / Although it was late, we continued. / Because very tired.

My answer: _____

6. Choose the corrected sentence.

She does not likes coffee. / She does not like coffee. / She do not likes coffee.

My answer: _____

7. Choose the corrected sentence.

I have lived here for three years. / I live here since three years. / I have live here for three years.

My answer: _____

8. Choose the corrected sentence.

There are many furnitures in the room. / There is a furniture in the room. / There is some furniture in the room.

My answer: _____

9. Choose the corrected sentence.

We discussed to the problem. / We discussed the problem. / We discussed about the problem.

My answer: _____

10. Choose the corrected sentence.

This route is shorter than the other one. / This route is more shorter than the other one. / This route is shortest than the other one.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **She has two books.** — She is third-person singular, so present simple have becomes has.

2. **I agree.** — Agree is already a verb; it does not need am in the simple present.

3. **He gave me some advice.** — Advice is uncountable in this meaning. Use some advice or a piece of advice.

4. **I look forward to meeting you.** — To is a preposition in look forward to, so an -ing form follows.

5. **Although it was late, we continued.** — An although clause needs a main clause to complete the thought.

6. **She does not like coffee.** — With she, use does; the main verb after does remains the base form like.

7. **I have lived here for three years.** — Present perfect expresses continuation to now, and for introduces a duration.

8. **There is some furniture in the room.** — Furniture is uncountable in ordinary English; use some and singular is.

9. **We discussed the problem.** — Discuss normally takes a direct object without about.

10. **This route is shorter than the other one.** — Use the comparative shorter with than; do not combine more with the -er form.

Gerunds & infinitives: meaning changes

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. “I stopped to drink water” means:

I no longer drink water / I paused another activity to drink / I forgot to drink

My answer: _____

2. “I remember meeting her” means:

I recall the meeting / I still need to meet her / I refuse to meet her

My answer: _____

3. “Remember to lock the door” means:

Recall locking it yesterday / Do not forget the task / Stop locking it

My answer: _____

4. “Try restarting the computer” suggests:

Experiment with that solution / Never restart it / You restarted it already

My answer: _____

5. “He stopped smoking” means:

He paused to smoke / He ended the habit / He intended to smoke

My answer: _____

6. “She stopped to drink some water” means what?

She forgot to drink. / She paused another activity in order to drink. / She gave up drinking water.

My answer: _____

7. “I remember locking the door” refers to what?

A memory of a completed action. / An instruction to lock it later. / A decision never to lock it.

My answer: _____

8. “Remember to lock the door” asks someone to do what?

Describe a past memory. / Stop locking the door. / Not forget a future action.

My answer: _____

9. “I tried restarting the computer” describes what?

Avoiding a restart. / Testing a possible solution. / Always succeeding at a difficult task.

My answer: _____

10. “She went on to explain the results” means what?

She moved to the next action. / She continued the same explanation without a new stage. / She stopped speaking permanently.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **I paused another activity to drink** — The infinitive gives the purpose of stopping.

2. **I recall the meeting** — Remember + -ing recalls a past experience.

3. **Do not forget the task** — Remember + infinitive concerns a task to perform.

4. **Experiment with that solution** — Try + -ing can propose a possible solution.

5. **He ended the habit** — Stop + -ing means cease that activity.

6. **She paused another activity in order to drink.** — Stop plus to-infinitive introduces the purpose of a pause.

7. **A memory of a completed action.** — Remember plus -ing refers to remembering an earlier event.

8. **Not forget a future action.** — Remember plus to-infinitive concerns an action still needing to be done.

9. **Testing a possible solution.** — Try plus -ing commonly describes an experiment to see whether something helps.

10. **She moved to the next action.** — Go on plus to-infinitive introduces a subsequent action or stage.

Gerund & infinitive rules

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Thank you for ___ me.

help / to help / helping

My answer: _____

2. I finished ___ the chapter.

reading / to read / read

My answer: _____

3. They offered ___ us.

helping / to help / help

My answer: _____

4. Which verb normally takes -ing?

Enjoy / Decide / Hope

My answer: _____

5. She is good at ___ clear notes.

to write / write / writing

My answer: _____

6. She is interested in ___ photography.

learn / learning / to learn

My answer: _____

7. My parents let me ___ their car.

use / to use / using

My answer: _____

8. You should ___ before you decide.

to think / thinking / think

My answer: _____

9. He made us ___ outside.

waiting / wait / to wait

My answer: _____

10. I went to the library ___ quietly.

to study / studying / study

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **helping** — For is a preposition and is followed by an -ing form here.
2. **reading** — Finish takes an -ing complement.
3. **to help** — Offer takes a to-infinitive.
4. **Enjoy** — Enjoy doing; decide to do; hope to do.
5. **writing** — At is a preposition; use writing.
6. **learning** — After the preposition in, use the -ing form.
7. **use** — Let plus an object is followed by a bare infinitive.
8. **think** — Modal should takes the base verb without to.
9. **wait** — Active make plus an object takes a bare infinitive.
10. **to study** — A to-infinitive can express purpose: why I went there.

Gerunds & infinitives exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. I enjoy ___ with other students.

study / to study / studying

My answer: _____

2. She decided ___ the club.

to join / joining / join

My answer: _____

3. We avoided ___ during the recording.

to talk / talking / talk

My answer: _____

4. They hope ___ next month.

visiting / visit / to visit

My answer: _____

5. You should ___ the instructions first.

read / to read / reading

My answer: _____

6. I enjoy ___ new recipes.

try / trying / to try

My answer: _____

7. They decided ___ early.

to leave / leaving / leave

My answer: _____

8. She suggested ___ the train.

to take / take / taking

My answer: _____

9. We hope ___ you soon.

see / to see / seeing

My answer: _____

10. He avoided ___ the question.

answering / to answer / answer

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **studying** — Enjoy is followed by an -ing form.
2. **to join** — Decide takes a to-infinitive.
3. **talking** — Avoid takes an -ing form.
4. **to visit** — Hope takes a to-infinitive.
5. **read** — A modal such as should takes the base form.
6. **trying** — Enjoy is followed by an -ing form.
7. **to leave** — Decide is followed by a to-infinitive.
8. **taking** — Suggest takes an -ing form in this structure.
9. **to see** — Hope is followed by a to-infinitive here.
10. **answering** — Avoid is followed by an -ing form.

Modal verbs in real situations

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. It is optional. You ___ attend.

must not / do not have to / cannot

My answer: _____

2. The sign says entry is forbidden. You ___ enter.

must not / need not / might

My answer: _____

3. You look tired. You ___ take a break.

should / must to / should to

My answer: _____

4. I am not certain, but the library ___ be open.

must / might / has to

My answer: _____

5. Students ___ borrow up to four books under the library rules.

can / should to / must to

My answer: _____

6. You ___ touch that wire. It is dangerous.

might not / must not / do not have to

My answer: _____

7. Attendance is optional, so you ___ come.

do not have to / must not / cannot

My answer: _____

8. I’m not sure, but it ___ rain later.

must / has to / might

My answer: _____

9. You look tired. You ___ take a break.

would have / should / must have

My answer: _____

10. She ___ swim when she was six.

could / can / may

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **do not have to** — Do not have to removes obligation. Must not would prohibit attendance.

2. **must not** — Must not expresses prohibition.

3. **should** — Should gives advice and takes the base form.

4. **might** — Might expresses a possibility, not certainty.

5. **can** — Can expresses permission here.

6. **must not** — Must not expresses prohibition; do not have to means there is no obligation.

7. **do not have to** — Do not have to means coming is not required, not that it is forbidden.

8. **might** — Might expresses uncertainty. Must and has to express stronger necessity or deduction.

9. **should** — Should gives advice about what to do now.

10. **could** — Could expresses general ability in the past.

Past simple, continuous & perfect

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. I ___ dinner when the phone rang.

was cooking / had cook / have cooked

My answer: _____

2. The phone ___ while I was studying.

ring / rang / had been ring

My answer: _____

3. I could not print because the printer ___ out of paper earlier.

had run / has run / runs

My answer: _____

4. At 8 p.m. yesterday, they ___ a film.

were watching / have watched / watch

My answer: _____

5. She closed the window, picked up her bag and ___.

leaves / left / has left

My answer: _____

6. I ___ home when I saw the accident.

walk / was walking / had walk

My answer: _____

7. She opened the door and ___ inside.

stepped / was step / had stepping

My answer: _____

8. The ground was wet because it ___ earlier.

has rained / will rain / had rained

My answer: _____

9. While we ___ dinner, the lights went out.

have / were having / had have

My answer: _____

10. Choose the sentence with a background action and a shorter event.

I was reading when the phone rang. / I read when the phone was ring. / I had reading when the phone rings.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **was cooking** — Cooking was in progress when the call interrupted it.

2. **rang** — Rang is the completed event interrupting the background activity.

3. **had run** — Running out preceded the failed attempt to print.

4. **were watching** — The past continuous describes activity at a specified past moment.

5. **left** — The main events move forward in past simple.

6. **was walking** — Past continuous gives the background action in progress when another event occurred.

7. **stepped** — Past simple moves a narrative forward through completed events.

8. **had rained** — Past perfect shows that the rain came before the past observation.

9. **were having** — Past continuous describes the activity interrupted by the lights going out.

10. **I was reading when the phone rang.** — Was reading sets the background; rang gives the shorter completed event.

Non-defining relative clauses

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. My brother, ___ lives in Leeds, is visiting.

that / who / what

My answer: _____

2. The museum, ___ we visited on Sunday, was fascinating.

which / that / no pronoun

My answer: _____

3. Choose the correct punctuation.

Leila who is my tutor helped me. / Leila, who is my tutor, helped me. / Leila, who is my tutor helped me.

My answer: _____

4. Can we use that after the comma here?

Yes / No / Only for people

My answer: _____

5. Our teacher, ___ office is upstairs, is available today.

whose / who / which

My answer: _____

6. My sister, ___ lives in Leeds, is visiting.

where / who / that

My answer: _____

7. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

Paris, which is in France, attracts visitors. / Paris which is in France, attracts visitors. / Paris, that is in France, attracts visitors.

My answer: _____

8. Our car, ___ we bought last year, needs repairs.

that / who / which

My answer: _____

9. Can you omit which in “My laptop, which I bought last month, is broken”?

Only if you keep the commas. / No, retain it in this non-defining clause. / Yes, always omit object pronouns.

My answer: _____

10. Sam, ___ father is a chef, loves cooking.

whose / who / which

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **who** — Who introduces extra information about a person.

2. **which** — Which is required; it cannot be omitted in this non-defining clause.

3. **Leila, who is my tutor, helped me.** — The extra-information clause is enclosed in two commas.

4. **No** — That is not used to introduce a non-defining relative clause.

5. **whose** — Whose expresses possession in defining and non-defining clauses.

6. **who** — Who introduces extra information about a person. That is not used in a non-defining clause.

7. **Paris, which is in France, attracts visitors.** — The extra information is enclosed by two commas; which refers to the city.

8. **which** — Which introduces a non-defining clause about a thing; it cannot be replaced by that here.

9. **No, retain it in this non-defining clause.** — Unlike defining clauses, non-defining clauses retain the relative pronoun even when it is an object.

10. **whose** — Whose expresses possession within the extra-information clause.

Past perfect continuous exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. At noon, we were tired because we ___ for three hours.

had been walking / have walked / are walking

My answer: _____

2. Choose the correct structure.

had been study / had studying / had been studying

My answer: _____

3. When we met again, I ___ her for ten years.

had been knowing / had known / was been knowing

My answer: _____

4. The ground was wet because it ___ all night.

had been raining / has rain / rains

My answer: _____

5. Which sentence focuses on a completed quantity?

She had been writing. / She had written three pages. / She was writing.

My answer: _____

6. She was tired because she ___ all morning.

has been work / had been working / had working

My answer: _____

7. How long ___ you ___ before the bus arrived?

had / been waiting / have / been waiting / did / been waiting

My answer: _____

8. Choose the correct negative form.

We had not sleeping. / We had not been slept. / We had not been sleeping.

My answer: _____

9. His clothes were muddy. He ___ in the garden.

has digging / had been digging / had been dug

My answer: _____

10. Which sentence emphasises duration before a past event?

I had been studying for two hours when she called. / I studied tomorrow. / I have studied since she calls.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **had been walking** — The activity lasted up to a past point and explains the tiredness.

2. **had been studying** — Had been is followed by the -ing form.

3. **had known** — Know is normally a state verb, so use the simple form.

4. **had been raining** — A continuing earlier activity explains a past result.

5. **She had written three pages.** — Had written three pages emphasizes completed output.

6. **had been working** — Had been plus -ing describes an ongoing activity leading up to a past result.

7. **had / been waiting** — Past perfect continuous questions use had before the subject, then been and the -ing form.

8. **We had not been sleeping.** — Use had not been followed by the -ing form.

9. **had been digging** — The ongoing earlier activity explains the visible result in the past.

10. **I had been studying for two hours when she called.** — Had been studying highlights the activity’s duration up to a later past call.

Past perfect vs past simple

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. By the time we arrived, the meeting ___ already ended.

has / had / was

My answer: _____

2. She opened her notebook and ___ the date.

writes / has written / wrote

My answer: _____

3. I could not log in because I ___ my password.

had forgotten / have forgotten / forget

My answer: _____

4. Which sentence clearly places the departure before our arrival?

When we arrived, he had left. / When we arrived, he leaves. / When we arrive, he left.

My answer: _____

5. At eight, I ___ my bag and left.

picked up / had been pick up / have picked up

My answer: _____

6. The train had left before we arrived. Which event was earlier?

The sentence does not indicate order. / The train left. / We arrived.

My answer: _____

7. She ___ the email and then closed her laptop.

sent / had send / has sent yesterday

My answer: _____

8. I recognised him because we ___ before.

have meet / will meet / had met

My answer: _____

9. After they had eaten, they ___ the dishes.

have washing / washed / had wash

My answer: _____

10. Choose the correct sentence.

By noon, we had finished the work. / By noon, we had finish the work. / By noon, we did finished the work.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **had** — By the time introduces the later past reference point.

2. **wrote** — Two events in sequence use the past simple.

3. **had forgotten** — Forgetting came before the failed past attempt.

4. **When we arrived, he had left.** — Had left explicitly marks the departure as earlier.

5. **picked up** — This moves the past narrative forward.

6. **The train left.** — Had left explicitly marks the departure as earlier than arrived.

7. **sent** — Past simple is natural for successive completed actions in a narrative.

8. **had met** — The meeting preceded the later recognition, so past perfect fits.

9. **washed** — Washed is the later past action; had eaten marks the earlier action.

10. **By noon, we had finished the work.** — Had takes the past participle finished. Did would take the base form finish.

Past perfect exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The film was already over when we arrived. It ___ before we got there.

had finished / has finished / finishes

My answer: _____

2. She was hungry because she ___ lunch.

has not eaten / had not eaten / does not eat

My answer: _____

3. Choose the correct form.

had went / had go / had gone

My answer: _____

4. ___ you finished before the teacher returned?

Had / Have / Did had

My answer: _____

5. I recognised the place because I ___ it before.

had visited / have visit / am visiting

My answer: _____

6. By the time we arrived, the film ___.

will start / had started / has started

My answer: _____

7. She could not unlock the door because she ___ her key.

had lost / has lost / will lose

My answer: _____

8. Choose the correct past perfect form.

They had not finish. / They have not finished yesterday. / They had not finished.

My answer: _____

9. ___ you ___ the book before you saw the film?

Did / reading / Had / read / Have / read

My answer: _____

10. When I reached the shop, it had closed. What happened first?

The shop closed. / I reached the shop. / Both actions must have been simultaneous.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **had finished** — The finish happened before our arrival, another past event.

2. **had not eaten** — Not eating lunch came before feeling hungry in this past story.

3. **had gone** — The past participle of go is gone.

4. **Had** — Past perfect questions begin with had before the subject.

5. **had visited** — The earlier visit explains the later past recognition.

6. **had started** — Had started places the start before our arrival in the past.

7. **had lost** — The loss happened before the later past problem of being unable to unlock the door.

8. **They had not finished.** — Past perfect uses had plus a past participle, including in negatives.

9. **Had / read** — Use had before the subject and the past participle read for this earlier past experience.

10. **The shop closed.** — Past perfect had closed marks the closing as earlier than the arrival.

Phrasal verbs for study & everyday life

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Please ___ the meaning in a dictionary.

look up / look after / look out

My answer: _____

2. The alarm is loud. Please turn ___.

off it / it off / it of

My answer: _____

3. We need to ___ why the experiment failed.

find out / give up / put on

My answer: _____

4. I will ___ your plants while you are away.

look up / look after / look into

My answer: _____

5. Do not ___ just because the first question is difficult.

give up / set off / take off

My answer: _____

6. The music is too loud. Please ___.

turn it on / turn it down / turn down it

My answer: _____

7. I don’t know this word. I’ll ___ in a dictionary.

look it up / look up it / look it after

My answer: _____

8. Who will ___ your cat while you travel?

look up / look into / look after

My answer: _____

9. The match was ___ because the pitch was flooded.

called on / called off / called up

My answer: _____

10. We have ___ milk. Could you buy some?

run out of / run into / run after

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **look up** — Look up means find information in a reference source.

2. **it off** — With a pronoun object, use turn it off.

3. **find out** — Find out means discover information.

4. **look after** — Look after means take care of.

5. **give up** — Give up means stop trying.

6. **turn it down** — With this separable phrasal verb, the pronoun it goes between turn and down. Down reduces the volume.

7. **look it up** — Look up means find information. A pronoun object goes between look and up.

8. **look after** — Look after means take care of someone or something.

9. **called off** — Call off means cancel an event.

10. **run out of** — Run out of means have none left.

Prepositions: time, place & meaning

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The lesson begins ___ 9:30.

in / on / at

My answer: _____

2. We moved here ___ September.

on / in / at

My answer: _____

3. The workshop is ___ Friday.

on / at / in

My answer: _____

4. She is interested ___ environmental science.

on / in / at

My answer: _____

5. Who is responsible ___ booking the room?

for / to / with

My answer: _____

6. The meeting starts ___ nine o’clock.

in / at / on

My answer: _____

7. We moved here ___ July.

in / on / at

My answer: _____

8. The keys are ___ the drawer; open it to get them.

at / onto / in

My answer: _____

9. I have lived here ___ 2020.

during / since / for

My answer: _____

10. We waited ___ two hours.

for / since / at

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **at** — At introduces a specific clock time.
2. **in** — In is used with months.
3. **on** — On introduces a day.
4. **in** — The standard combination is interested in.
5. **for** — Responsible for introduces the duty or task.
6. **at** — Use at for a precise clock time.
7. **in** — Use in with months.
8. **in** — In describes a location inside a container.
9. **since** — Since introduces the starting point of a continuing period.
10. **for** — For introduces the duration, here two hours.

Present perfect vs past simple

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. I ___ the report yesterday.

have finished / finished / have finish

My answer: _____

2. She ___ three books so far this month.

has read / readed / had read

My answer: _____

3. ___ you ever visited Scotland?

Did / Have / Had have

My answer: _____

4. We ___ here in 2021.

have moved / move / moved

My answer: _____

5. I ___ him since Monday.

did not saw / have not seen / had not saw

My answer: _____

6. I ___ that film last Saturday.

have saw / saw / have seen

My answer: _____

7. She ___ here since 2022 and still lives here.

has lived / lived yesterday / has live

My answer: _____

8. ___ you ever ___ to Japan?

Did / been / Have / went / Have / been

My answer: _____

9. We ___ the museum in 2019.

have visit / visited / have visited

My answer: _____

10. Choose the sentence with a finished past time.

He sent the email ten minutes ago. / He has sent the email ten minutes ago. / He has send the email ten minutes ago.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **finished** — Yesterday is a finished past time, so use past simple.

2. **has read** — So far this month describes a period continuing up to now.

3. **Have** — Have you ever asks about experience up to now.

4. **moved** — In 2021 identifies a finished past time.

5. **have not seen** — Since Monday links a starting point to the present.

6. **saw** — Last Saturday is a finished past time, so use past simple.

7. **has lived** — Present perfect connects a starting point in the past with a situation continuing now.

8. **Have / been** — Have you ever been asks about experience up to now without a finished past time.

9. **visited** — In 2019 specifies a finished past period, requiring past simple here.

10. **He sent the email ten minutes ago.** — Ago locates the event in finished past time. Use sent, the past simple form.

Reduced relative clauses

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. “People who are waiting” can become:

People waited / People waiting / People to waited

My answer: _____

2. “The report that was written yesterday” becomes:

The report writing yesterday / The report wrote yesterday / The report written yesterday

My answer: _____

3. “The woman carrying a blue bag” describes:

A woman who is carrying it / A woman carried by it / A bag carrying her

My answer: _____

4. Choose the correct reduced passive phrase.

The forms submitted online / The forms submitting online / The forms submit online

My answer: _____

5. “Anyone wishing to join should email us” means:

Anyone who wishes to join / Anyone who has been joined / Anyone who was joined

My answer: _____

6. Shorten “the students who are waiting outside”.

the students wait outside / the students waiting outside / the students waited outside

My answer: _____

7. Shorten “the report that was written yesterday”.

the report written yesterday / the report writing yesterday / the report wrote yesterday

My answer: _____

8. Which phrase has passive meaning?

the people storing items / the workers carrying boxes / the items stored upstairs

My answer: _____

9. Shorten “anyone who wants to join”.

anyone want to join / anyone wanting to join / anyone wanted to join

My answer: _____

10. Choose the phrase meaning “the bridge that was built in 1900”.

the bridge built in 1900 / the bridge building in 1900 / the bridge builds in 1900

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **People waiting** — An active ongoing description can use an -ing phrase.

2. **The report written yesterday** — The report receives the action, so use the passive participle written.

3. **A woman who is carrying it** — The woman is the agent of carrying.

4. **The forms submitted online** — Forms are submitted; the passive participle is submitted.

5. **Anyone who wishes to join** — Wishing gives an active description of anyone.

6. **the students waiting outside** — An active continuous relative clause can reduce to an -ing phrase.

7. **the report written yesterday** — A passive relative clause can reduce to a past-participle phrase.

8. **the items stored upstairs** — Stored describes items that someone has stored; the other -ing phrases describe active doers.

9. **anyone wanting to join** — Wanting preserves the active meaning; wanted would change the structure and meaning.

10. **the bridge built in 1900** — Built is the past participle and preserves the passive meaning.

Defining vs non-defining clauses

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Which sentence identifies a subset of students?

The students who passed celebrated. / The students, who passed, celebrated. / Both have exactly the same meaning.

My answer: _____

2. Which adds extra information about an identified tutor?

My tutor, who lives nearby, cycles. / The tutor who lives nearby cycles. / A tutor lives nearby.

My answer: _____

3. Which is acceptable?

My car, that is old, works. / My car, which is old, works. / My car, is old, works.

My answer: _____

4. The email ___ you sent arrived. Choose the possible omission.

Omit the entire clause / Omit the object pronoun / Omit you

My answer: _____

5. What should decide whether we use commas?

The length of the sentence / Whether the clause identifies or adds information / Whether the noun is plural

My answer: _____

6. “My brothers who live abroad are visiting” refers to which brothers?

Only brothers who are not visiting. / Only the brothers living abroad. / Necessarily all the speaker’s brothers.

My answer: _____

7. “My brothers, who live abroad, are visiting” presents living abroad as what?

Extra information about the brothers. / A restriction selecting some brothers. / A question about where they live.

My answer: _____

8. Which sentence permits that?

My phone, which I bought yesterday, is broken. / London, which I visited, was busy. / The phone which I bought is broken.

My answer: _____

9. Which sentence permits omission of the relative pronoun?

The bag that fell was red. / The bag that I lost was red. / My bag, which I lost, was red.

My answer: _____

10. You mean only the damaged boxes. Choose the sentence.

The boxes that were damaged were replaced. / The boxes, which were damaged, were replaced. / The boxes who were damaged were replaced.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **The students who passed celebrated.** — Without commas, the clause identifies which students celebrated.

2. **My tutor, who lives nearby, cycles.** — The commas mark supplementary information.

3. **My car, which is old, works.** — A non-defining clause about a thing uses which.

4. **Omit the object pronoun** — The email you sent arrived is grammatical: the object relative pronoun is omitted.

5. **Whether the clause identifies or adds information** — The meaning and identifying role determine the punctuation.

6. **Only the brothers living abroad.** — The defining clause restricts the group to brothers living abroad.

7. **Extra information about the brothers.** — The commas mark a non-defining clause, giving extra information about the identified group.

8. **The phone which I bought is broken.** — Which can become that in the defining clause without commas, but not in the two non-defining clauses.

9. **The bag that I lost was red.** — That is an object in the first sentence. Non-defining pronouns and full-clause subject pronouns stay.

10. **The boxes that were damaged were replaced.** — The defining clause selects damaged boxes rather than presenting all boxes as damaged.

Relative clauses exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The student ___ won the prize thanked her teacher.

who / which / where

My answer: _____

2. This is the room ___ we usually study.

whose / where / who

My answer: _____

3. I met a writer ___ book I had read.

whose / who / which

My answer: _____

4. My laptop, ___ is quite old, still works.

that / which / what

My answer: _____

5. Choose the correct sentence.

The person who helped me was kind. / The person which helped me was kind. / The person what helped me was kind.

My answer: _____

6. The woman ___ lives next door is a nurse.

where / who / which

My answer: _____

7. This is the book ___ I told you about.

that / who / where

My answer: _____

8. The café ___ we met has closed.

who / whose / where

My answer: _____

9. I know a student ___ brother works here.

which / whose / who

My answer: _____

10. Choose the correct sentence.

The people who arrived early got seats. / The people which arrived early got seats. / The people where arrived early got seats.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **who** — Who refers to a person.

2. **where** — Where refers to the place in which the studying happens.

3. **whose** — Whose connects the writer to the book they wrote.

4. **which** — A non-defining clause about a thing uses which, not that.

5. **The person who helped me was kind.** — Who is the appropriate relative pronoun for the person.

6. **who** — Who refers to a person and is the subject of lives.

7. **that** — That can refer to a thing in a defining relative clause.

8. **where** — Where refers to a place and stands for at which in this sentence.

9. **whose** — Whose shows possession: the brother belongs to the student’s family.

10. **The people who arrived early got seats.** — Who refers to people and acts as the subject of arrived.

Reported speech: share what someone said

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. “I am busy,” Maya said. Later: Maya said ___ busy.

I was / she was / she is being

My answer: _____

2. “We have finished,” they said. Later: They said they ___ finished.

had / have been / were

My answer: _____

3. He told ___ that the room was ready.

me / to me / for me

My answer: _____

4. She said ___ that she needed help.

me / to me / for me

My answer: _____

5. “I can help,” Sam said. Later: Sam said he ___ help.

could / must / should

My answer: _____

6. Yesterday she said, “I am tired.” Report it with past backshift.

She said she is tiring. / She said she was tired. / She said I am tired.

My answer: _____

7. He said to me, “I will call you.” Report it with backshift.

He told me he would call me. / He told me he will called me. / He said me he would call you.

My answer: _____

8. Report “Where do you live?” as a question she asked me.

She asked me where did I live. / She asked me where I did lived. / She asked me where I lived.

My answer: _____

9. Report the instruction “Close the door.”

He said me to close the door. / He told me to close the door. / He told me close the door.

My answer: _____

10. Report “Don’t touch it.”

She told us not to touch it. / She told us to not touched it. / She said us not touch it.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **she was** — The pronoun changes to she; was fits the past reporting viewpoint.

2. **had** — Present perfect commonly backshifts to past perfect.

3. **me** — Tell takes a direct person object: told me.

4. **to me** — Say uses to before the listener: said to me.

5. **could** — Can commonly becomes could when reported from a past viewpoint.

6. **She said she was tired.** — Am backshifts to was, and I changes to she when reporting her words.

7. **He told me he would call me.** — Will backshifts to would; tell takes an object, and pronouns change with the speaker and listener.

8. **She asked me where I lived.** — Reported questions use statement word order and do not keep the question auxiliary did.

9. **He told me to close the door.** — Report an instruction with told plus an object and a to-infinitive.

10. **She told us not to touch it.** — The standard negative reported instruction uses told plus object plus not to and the base verb.

So and such exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The explanation was ___ clear that I understood immediately.

such / so / such a

My answer: _____

2. It was ___ useful example that I saved it.

so / such / such a

My answer: _____

3. She spoke ___ quietly that the group could not hear her.

so / such / such a

My answer: _____

4. There were ___ many messages and ___ much noise that I lost focus.

so / so / such / so / so / such

My answer: _____

5. We received ___ helpful advice that we changed the plan.

such a / so / such

My answer: _____

6. It was ___ an interesting talk that nobody left.

too / such / so

My answer: _____

7. She spoke ___ quietly that I could hardly hear.

so / such / enough

My answer: _____

8. There were ___ many people that we could not enter.

such / enough / so

My answer: _____

9. They are ___ helpful people.

too / such / so

My answer: _____

10. Choose the correct sentence.

The room was so cold that we wore coats. / The room was such cold that we wore coats. / The room was so a cold that we wore coats.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **so** — Clear is an adjective without a following noun, so the pattern is so clear.

2. **such a** — Example is a singular countable noun. The complete noun phrase is a useful example, introduced by such.

3. **so** — Quietly is an adverb describing spoke. So modifies the adverb.

4. **so / so** — Use so before both many and much in quantity expressions: so many messages; so much noise.

5. **such** — Advice is uncountable. Use such helpful advice without a or an; so helpful advice does not fit this pattern.

6. **such** — Use such before a noun phrase: such an interesting talk.

7. **so** — Use so before an adverb such as quietly.

8. **so** — Use so with many, much, few and little when expressing this degree.

9. **such** — Such modifies the adjective plus plural noun phrase helpful people.

10. **The room was so cold that we wore coats.** — So modifies the adjective cold; there is no following noun phrase requiring such.

Too and enough exercises

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The bag weighs more than I can carry. It is ___ heavy for me.

enough / too / heavy enough

My answer: _____

2. The text is clear and I can read it comfortably. It is ___.

enough large / too large / large enough

My answer: _____

3. We have four seats for four people. We have ___ seats.

enough / too / seats enough

My answer: _____

4. There are 20 tasks and only five minutes. There are ___ tasks to finish in that time.

too much / too many / many enough

My answer: _____

5. Which sentence preserves the meaning of “It is too cold to swim comfortably”?

It is not warm enough to swim comfortably. / It is warm enough to swim comfortably. / It is not too cold to swim comfortably.

My answer: _____

6. The coffee is ___ hot to drink.

many / too / enough

My answer: _____

7. She is tall ___ to reach the shelf.

enough / too / such

My answer: _____

8. We don’t have ___ time to finish.

too / so / enough

My answer: _____

9. Choose the correct sentence.

The bag is enough heavy to me carry. / The bag is too heavy for me to carry. / The bag is heavy too for me carry.

My answer: _____

10. “The room is warm enough” means what?

Its warmth meets the need. / It is necessarily uncomfortably hot. / It is definitely too cold.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **too** — Too heavy means the weight exceeds what the speaker can carry. It describes a problem or limit, not just a high degree.

2. **large enough** — Enough follows the adjective: large enough. The context says it meets the need, not that it is excessive.

3. **enough** — Enough goes before the noun: enough seats. The available number meets the need.

4. **too many** — Tasks is plural and countable, so use too many. Too much would go with an uncountable noun.

5. **It is not warm enough to swim comfortably.** — Not warm enough expresses insufficient warmth. The other two sentences suggest the temperature allows comfortable swimming.

6. **too** — Too before an adjective means the degree prevents the intended action.

7. **enough** — Enough follows an adjective: tall enough.

8. **enough** — Enough comes before a noun such as time.

9. **The bag is too heavy for me to carry.** — Use too plus adjective, then for plus person and a to-infinitive.

10. **Its warmth meets the need.** — Enough means sufficient; it does not mean excessive.

Used to, be used to & get used to

10 practice questions • Padworth Learning Studio

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Choose the form describing a former habit: As a child, I ___ to school, but now I take the bus.

am used to walking / used to walk / get used to walk

My answer: _____

2. My early shift is normal for me now. I am used to ___ at six.

wake / woke / waking

My answer: _____

3. The new timetable still feels strange, but each week it becomes easier. I am ___ it.

getting used to / used to have / used to get

My answer: _____

4. Choose the standard written question about a former habit.

Did you used to revise here? / Were you use to revise here? / Did you use to revise here?

My answer: _____

5. Which sentence says working alone is familiar to the speaker now?

I used to work alone. / I am used to working alone. / I am getting used to working alone.

My answer: _____

6. I ___ live in a small village, but now I live in a city.

get used to / used to / am used to

My answer: _____

7. She is used to ___ early.

getting up / get up / got up

My answer: _____

8. It took time to get used to ___ on the left.

drive / drove / driving

My answer: _____

9. Did you ___ play tennis at school?

be used to / use to / used to

My answer: _____

10. “I am getting used to the noise” means what?

The noise is becoming more familiar. / The noise existed only in the past. / The speaker is making noise.

My answer: _____

Answer key & explanations

1. **used to walk** — Used to walk describes a past routine that changed. Am used to walking describes familiarity now, not the old routine.

2. **waking** — After be used to, to is a preposition, so use the -ing form waking.

3. **getting used to** — Getting used to describes the process of adapting. It is becoming easier, rather than already feeling normal.

4. **Did you use to revise here?** — After did, use the base form use: Did you use to revise here? This asks about the old habit, not familiarity.

5. **I am used to working alone.** — Am used to describes an established state of familiarity. Used to describes a former habit; getting used to describes adaptation still in progress.

6. **used to** — Used to plus base verb describes a past state that has changed.

7. **getting up** — Be used to means be accustomed to; to is a preposition followed by -ing here.

8. **driving** — Get used to describes becoming accustomed to something and takes -ing after to.

9. **use to** — After did, use the base form use in this standard written question.

10. **The noise is becoming more familiar.** — Getting used to describes the process of adjustment, not a finished past habit.